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EXAMINER

MOSLEHI, FARHOOD

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

DATE MAILED: 06/10/2004

5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/731,758

Applicant(s)

FACCIN ET AL.

Examiner

Farhood Moslehi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _____ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12-0802000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-84 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-84 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-84 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-31 and 34-84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Pepe et al. (5,742,668) (hereinafter Pepe).
4. As per claim 1, Pepe teaches a method of controlling access of a subscriber to a network comprising: sending an identification of the subscriber and an access to be provided to the subscriber from a visited network of a plurality of networks connected to a home (e.g. col. 21, lines 12-28); in response to the identification of the subscriber and access to be provided to the subscriber, storing a subscriber profile of an authorized access to be provided to the subscriber (e.g. col. 21, lines 12-28); and Controlling access of the subscriber to any network dependent upon a comparison of the access to be provided to the subscriber and the stored subscriber profile (e.g. col. 21, lines 12-28).
5. As per claim 34, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
6. As per claim 37, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
7. As per claim 38, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

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8. As per claim 68, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
9. As per claim 78, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
10. As per claim 2, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the storing of the subscriber profile is in the home network (e.g. Figure 1).
11. As per claim 35, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
12. As per claim 41, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
13. As per claim 42, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
14. As per claim 70, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
15. As per claim 71, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
16. As per claim 3, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the storing of the subscriber profile is in the visited network (e.g. col. 22, lines 4-10).
17. As per claim 36, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
18. As per claim 43, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
19. As per claim 72, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
20. As per claim 80, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
21. As per claim 81, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
22. As per claim 4, Pepe teaches a method wherein: each difference access provides a different degree of bandwidth in communications (e.g. col. 6, lines 10-19).
23. As per claim 7, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
24. As per claim 10, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
25. As per claim 5, Pepe teaches a method wherein: each access provides for a different degree of security in communications (e.g. col. 6, lines 35-45).

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26. As per claim 8, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
27. As per claim 11, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
28. As per claim 6, Pepe teaches a method wherein: each access provides different connection supplementary services (e.g. col. 7, lines 15-25).
29. As per claim 9, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
30. As per claim 12, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
31. As per claim 13, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the home network is an internet protocol network and the visited network is a wireless cellular bearer network (e.g. col. 23, lines 50-60).
32. As per claim 14, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the public cellular bearer network is a general packet radio system network (e.g. col. 18, lines 30-40).
33. As per claim 15, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the home network is an internet protocol network and the visited network is an internet service provider (e.g. col. 2, lines 58, 65 and col. 22, lines 37-41).
34. As per claim 16, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the home network is an internet protocol network and the visited network is a wireless local area network (e.g. col. 23, lines 28-38).
35. As per claims 17-31, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the access is chosen from a plurality of authorized accesses which may be granted to the subscriber (e.g. col. 6, lines 47-59).
36. As per claim 39, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the controlling of the service provided to the subscriber occurs while the subscriber is registered in a visited network

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and the networks are access networks from which the subscriber may obtain services while roaming in the visited network (e.g. col. 2, lines 25-35).

37. As per claim 69, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

38. As per claim 79, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

39. As per claim 83, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

40. As per claim 40, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the controlling of the service provided to the subscriber occurs from a request of a call controlling entity (e.g. col. 8, lines 48-54).

41. As per claim 44, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the sending of the identification of the subscriber and an access occurs in response to the transmission of an access type indicator identifying a network in which the subscriber is registered through the visited network to the home network or in response to a request from a call serving entity (e.g. col. 6, lines 10-26).

42. As per claim 45, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

43. As per claim 46, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

44. As per claim 47, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

45. As per claim 48, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the subscriber profile comprises general service data used in providing service to the subscriber and data regarding permitted access of the subscriber to the networks (e.g. col. 9, lines 37-50).

46. As per claim 49, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

47. As per claim 50, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

48. As per claim 51, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

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49. As per claim 52, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
50. As per claim 53, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
51. As per claim 54, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
52. As per claim 55, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the application level access originates from equipment of the subscriber registered to one of the networks (e.g. col. 20, lines 22-35).
53. As per claim 56, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
54. As per claim 75, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
55. As per claim 76, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
56. As per claim 84, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
57. As per claim 57, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the access is determined by a call control entity based upon information obtained by the control entity about the network to which the subscriber is registered (e.g. col. 20, lines 4-20).
58. As per claim 77, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
59. As per claim 58, Pepe teaches a method wherein: in response to at least one subsequent identification of the subscriber and the access being provided at the home network, the home network sends to the visited network an acknowledgement of a change in registration of the subscriber to another access network (e.g. col. 23, lines 28-35).
60. As per claim 59, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the access is used by the home network to control connectivity of communications to the subscriber through the home network (e.g. col. 23, lines 50-60).

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61. As per claims 60-67, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

62. As per claim 73, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the providing of the identification of the subscriber occurs in response to transmission of an access type indicator to the home network identifying an access network (e.g. col. 23, lines 5-18).

63. As per claim 74, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

64. As per claim 82, Pepe teaches a system wherein: an access comprising an identification of access to one of the networks in which the subscriber is registered is transmitted from the visited network to the home network and the storing of the subscriber profile is in response to the identification of access at the home network (e.g. col. 16, lines 1-12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

65. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

66. Claims 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pepe in view of Dare et al. (5,684,950) (hereinafter Dare).

67. As per claim 32, Pepe does not specifically show a method wherein an application level registration message containing the identification of the subscriber and

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the access is generated in response to a request from a subscriber equipment to a visited network entity;

In response to an entity in the visited network receiving the request, an address of an entity in the home network is obtained from a routing analysis in the visited network; and

The application level registration message is transmitted to the address in the home network.

Dare teaches a method wherein an application level registration message containing the identification of the subscriber and the access is generated in response to a request from a subscriber equipment to a visited network entity (e.g. col. 2, lines 25-30);

In response to an entity in the visited network receiving the request, an address of an entity in the home network is obtained from a routing analysis in the visited network (e.g. col. 2, lines 30-45); and

The application level registration message is transmitted to the address in the home network (e.g. col. 2, lines 30-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Pepe with Dare. The motivation would have been to provide authentication using an application level registration method.

68. As per claim 33, Pepe does not specifically teach a method wherein: an entity of the home network obtains the subscriber profile in response to receipt of the application level registration message. Dare teaches a method wherein: an entity of the home network obtains the subscriber profile in response to receipt of the application level registration message (e.g. col. 2, lines 35-45). It would have been obvious to one of

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ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Pepe with Dare.

The motivation would have been to provide authentication using an application level registration method.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farhood Moslehi whose telephone number is 703-305-8646. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 703-305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-5484.

fm



JOHN FOLLANSBEE
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